Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1842. { NUMBER 82.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHE.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 61....6m

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, lying on the Providence Road ten miles from Charlotte, in Providence Settlement.—The tract contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES of good land, on which are good improvements. Those wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on the subscriber. AMBROSE M. REA.

September 13 1842. 79-3

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1842.

A....James Abernathy, S. W. Aderhold.

B....E. A. & R. Brevard 2, R. T. Brumby, Benj. Beal, Alfred Black, John Bradshaw, John Bird, Dr. C. D. Bobo, John Brown, Gen. Joseph Barringer.

C....John Colvard, Abner H. Custon, Adaline B. Cauble, Jacob Criscoe, Michael Carpenter & J. Hovis, Levy A. Carver, Joseph Carpenter.

D....Barnard Dougherty, Daniel Dellinger, Jr., Michael Davis, Peter Deck.

E....Isaac Erwin, B. M. Edney 2, Joseph B. England 2, James Elleott, Pollyan Edwards, Nathaniel Edwards.

F....H. Flower, David Friday.

G....H. W. Guion, Dr. Wm. J. Gunter, Ephraegm Goodson.

H....John Houver, Ann Hambright, Jacob Haus, Abm. Haviner, John Haynes, Catharine Haviner, Henry Hope.

J....F. J. Jetton, Mrs. Mary A. Jetton, Wm. Jenks, Elias Jarrett, Michael Kock.

L....Messrs. Leonard & Boyden, James Long, Susana Linhartt.

M....Rev. Samuel Murry, George Mosteller, A. McCoy, Maj. A. McLean, James Myres D. McBee.

N....Jordon Noe.

O....Dr. Jeremiah Oleary.

P....John J. Perkins.

R....Peter Reep, William O. Reid, John H. Robertson, Jr., Margaret O. Riley, John Ramsour, Catharine Rudesil H. R. Revels.

S....Ezikel Sullivan, Peter A. Summey, L. Steward, Samuel Sain, David Summey, Abram Smith, Joseph Sowether, Soloman Stroup, Jas. Sanders.

T....John Tucker, L. E. Thompson, Editor Lincoln Transcript.

W....N. P. Woody, Margaret Wilson, James Wilson David Whetslim & Jacob Helms.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1842, 81....tf.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *VS.* CARTER CRITTENDEN

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5,60. [75]

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...t1s:J

Notice.

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the liberty of disposing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

August 25, 1842. 67--tml

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to amend the Patrol Law of Lincoln county, so as to have the Patrol appointed by the Captain's of the several beat companies, of the county.

Oct., 1842.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a division of Lincoln county. [Sept. 8, 1842. 79-tml

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Plebeian.

THE HEBREW STRANGER

Every benevolent and disinterested act, is so much added to the capital of human kindness, and so far as it goes, insures a richer dividend to the stockholders. This is the moral of my true story.

Within two years, a Christian lady and her only son, a stripling of twelve summers, were travelling in a Mahometan country, and subjected to all the dangers and privations that the narrowest ignorance, incited by the most inveterate bigotry, could throw around a stranger. The better classes, the rulers and princes of the country, were, it is true, liberal and polite, but the impolitic, and often ridiculous, assumption on the part of the consular families, had steeled the hearts of the natives against Christians. Where they could not venture to despise, they hated. One day the lady in question was so imprudent as to stray unattended except by her little son, into a retired street. The heat of the day, and a desire to enjoy an unimpeded view around her, induced her to throw back the heavy veil that shaded her face. This thoughtless action drew around her in a moment a group of ragged boys, who had never before seen a woman's face uncovered in the public street. They gazed in astonishment at this violent departure from their ideas of propriety, and one of them went so far as to attempt to spit in her face. Her boy, a freeborn son of the United States, unable to control his indignation at this insult to his mother, threw himself upon the saucy Moslem, and before he could be prevented, bore him violently to the ground. The barbarians raised a shout of anger, and in another moment would have wrought serious injury to the fearless young republican, had not a door immediately behind the combatants opened suddenly, as if the wall had parted, and a venerable old man, clad in a loose blue robe, and a snowy beard descending to his girdle, appeared for an instant, seized the young Christain by the arm, and releasing him from his infuriated assailants, hurried him through the door, which closed behind them as suddenly as it had oppened. The agitated mother followed her boy, and when the massive door was secured behind them, looked anxiously around for some explanation of this timely interference. They stood in a neat court or central apartment, which in those countries is never shut in by a roof, paved in brilliant mosaic; and embllished with gay flowers and a sparkling fountain. Opposite the entrance within the lofty archway of the carved and gilded door, stood a group whose mean and enforced garb of servitude made a strange contrast with the luxurious elegance of their dwelling. They stood in painful timid silence, as if awaiting with fear and trembling the next movement of their chief. In a moment the lady comprehended the fulness of her misfortune. She had brought danger, perhaps death, into that household. In that land of fanaticism, it would be deemed a crime worthy of death for a Jew to touch the child of a Moslem in angre, and it would be easy to prevent the interference of the venerable Hebrew so as to appear in that light. She turned sadly to the old man, and asked why he had risked his life for a Christian.

"You are a stranger, and we are the children of one God," he replied, in the Lingua Franca.

The christians repaired at once to the office of the Cadi, or city Judge, and told the whole story.

"We are strangers," said they, "and claim the hospitality commanded by the Koran; we are obedient to your laws, and demand their protection; we are the children of a people at peace with your Sultan, and expect kindness, yet we are insulted in the streets of your city; and when a son seeks to protect his mother from insult, his life is endangered. What, O Judge, shall be the reward of that citizen who, at the hazard of his own life, rescued the helpless strangers, and saved your city from the disgrace of their blood! Shall it be death?"

"No, by the shadow of our lord the sultan—may it never be less. Let the son who denfended his mother, and obeyed the law of God, be honored. Let the untaught reprobates who assailed him, be fined a thousand dirhems,* and the money be given to the just man who feared not to do right."

"Your decision, Cadi, shall be told in a distant land, and the sons and daughters of my country shall know its justice. But the man whose courage saved us is a Jew."

"A Jew!" exclaimed the Cadi. "Wonderful! a Jew save the life of a Christian, and no hope of reward—most wonderful!"

Favor and protection however, were accorded to the household of Rabbi Moses, and the lady departed, satisfied that this unexpected kindness had not resulted to his disadvantage.

Within a week, an old man, whose long beard and strangely-fashined dress marked him a foreigner was walking in the streets of this Christian city of New York when some men, (I trust that there is few such among us,) followed him with words of scorn and insult, such as a lady once heard in that far African city; but there it was poor uninstructed Mahometan boys, while here it was well-clad, enlightened, Christian men, who meanly assailed the way-worn stranger. The old man passed on in calm nobility. In his eye and on his brow were written legibly high virtues. Patient thought, wise experience, and iron fortitude were his; and counting the senseless clamor that pursued him unworthy of note, he kept on his way. Not so a woman who by chance was walking near him. She was indignant that even in this free and tolerant country, guileless manners and sacred age were not efficient safeguards from the coarse attacks of ignorance and grieved that our boasted religion and law had produced such imperfect fruits. Filled with such thoughts, she turned her eyes again towards the venerable foreigner. They rest with increasing surprise on that peculiar cap, and that placid brow. Can it be that he comes from the land of the Moslem? She approaches and her doubts are changed to certainty. She extends her hand, and repeats the words he used to her.

"You are a stranger, but we are the children of one God."

A Judge had arisen that knew him not, in the city of his adoption, and injustice and persecution had made him poor, and an exile. He had kindred in the New World. He had heard, too, of the liberality of its people, and turned his steps hitherward to find a refuge from despotism, and, as he vainly hoped, the sympathy of congenial blood. Sorrow, disappointment, and want met him at the threshhold, and despair laid her icy hand on his bruised and broken heart; but we hope to unclasp its withering hold, and teach the Hebrew stranger that, of whatever clime or faith, "we are all the children of one God." ANTOFIA.

*A dirhem is equivalent to six cents.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

A certain member of the Washington Temperance Society of this town has 'time immemorial' been known by the nickname of *Gads*. Up to the period of this excellent reformation Gads had been a most incorrigible tippler; and, drunk or sober, he is an incorrigible poet. The pieces which follow are productions of his pen—the first was written under the inspiration of the 'O-be-joyful' and printed in the newspaper of the peace in 1830; the others are the offspring of Gad's muse in its sober and more healthy state.—*Eds. Pat.*

DRAM DRINKING GADS—1830.

Gads is an independent man,
And never drinks behind the curtain;
But buys his liquor where he can,
And when 'tis bought he drinks it—certain;
And pays his cash for what he drinks,
Which should concern no one, he thinks.

This Gads believes: a morning dram
Will never make a man a sinner;
And all to keep his passions calm
He takes a drink before his dinner;
And, when bright Phœbus leaves his throne
And sinks beneath the horizon.

When silent night with sable bands
Creation's vast extent doth fetter,
An evening drink he understands
Will make him sleep more sound and better;
For horrid visions of the night
Alone do *sober* men affright.

He hears that 'temperance' gentlemen
Can scarcely go to rest for *thinking*;
And when to sleep they fall, 'tis then
They *dream* of nothing else but drinking;
—When half asleep and half awake
They sometimes make a grand mistake!

But not at all on purpose done,
Because their conduct is too sainted;
But of their number scarcely one
But makes his pillow well acquainted
With jugs of brandy filled complete,
While spice and onions hide the cheat!

Such scandal must be false, my friend,
For when they join they all grow richer;
But still they must confess they send
Oftimes for *cider* in a pitcher
And some believe, (it comes so handy,)
They mix their cider well with *brandy*.

DRUNKEN GADS—1832.

Three times a day Gads used to drink
To give him appetite for eating,
But shortly he began to think
What harm could be in his repeating?
For some he saw take six or eight,
Yet able still to navigate!

He thought himself strong as the best;
Of moral courage bless'd with plenty;
He therefore patterne'd from the rest,
And drank, some days, as high as twenty;
Then totter'd home at night most gracious—
As wise as Solon, rich as Crœsus!

The gods avers—sometimes he'd stay
Till late at night amid the *splutter*;
Then stagg'ring homeward, miss his way
And take up lodgings in the gutter.
Ah! drinking's a 'queer thing you know,'
It makes one drunk 'all over so!'

Ten years he did devote himself,—
But found, in fact, he grew no better
In reputation, health, or pelf;
He therefore tho't he'd quit the 'critter,'
And sign'd the pledge, and now is clear
Of whiskey, cider, wine, and beer.

TEMPERATE GADS—1842.

A temp'rate man Gads may be thought,
But claims his 'independance' still;
His liquor now remains unbought—
Or those who buy must pay the bil;
For he will keep his cash—he thinks—
And lay it out for meat not drinks.

Each morning, now, he finds, 'tis true,
He saves his sixpence—leaves his dram;
And dinner makes the number two,
His passions still remaining calm;
And when dark shades do intervene
He finds he's saved his pistareen.

And when the hour for sleep arrives
He tranquilly retires to rest,
And quiet slumber seals his eyes,
For sober days are spent the best;
No frightful dreams give discontent,
For guilt alone fears punishment.

He hears intemp'rate people say
At sober intervals—enough
They of their cash have thrown away
Upon the health-destroying stuff,
And oft resolv'd, and often sworn
To taste the burning draft no more.

But others say, a dram or two
Will do no harm; they take the cup,
To drink no more than what will do
To raise and keep their spirits up;
'Tis their design then to forego—
But, lo! *they're drunk the first they know.*

In the *first glass* there lies the charm
That binds the drunkard without fail;
Leave that—the 'critter' does no harm
More than old Adam's limpid ale.
Untasted, all the fiery gas
Lies moveless, harmless, in the glass,

Now, *frailty* hangs on mortal man:
And Gads believes he's one of those,
Weak as the weakest of the clan;
How far his *firmness* could oppose
His *appetites* and *habits* too
He frankly owns he never knew.

This maxim safe you'll always find—
To govern all your actions by it:
Soon as conviction shows the mind
A thing is right—then promptly try it,
Nor for to-morrow lay away
The things that can be done to-day.

"To-morrow!" is a Syren song,
Enticing man to his undoing—
A will o'th' wisp that lures along
The tho'tless crowd to meet their ruin—
A fairy form—a gay deceiver—
That flits the grasp—is gone forever.

VILLAGE BARD.

Greensboro', July, 1842.

Plain Diet.—This is what children ought, on every account, to be accustomed to, from the first.—It is vastly more for their present health and comfort than those little nice things with which fond parents are so apt to vitiate their appetites, and it will save them a great deal of mortification in after life. If you make it a point to give them the best of every thing; to pamper them with rich cakes, and sweet meats, sugar plums; if you allow them to say with a scowl, "I don't like this," or "I don't eat that," and then go away and [illegible] toast, or kill a chicken for them [illegible] pend upon it, you are a doing them not only of denying them [illegible] cheek, but of forming habits that they can [illegible] ter life. When they [illegible] not, half the time, find [illegible] thus you will prepare them [illegible] bling along through life [illegible] the world.—*Dr. Humph*[illegible]

Irish Wit.—The late E[illegible] it of keeping an Irish [illegible] person was as follows: The Earl [illegible] of his [illegible] favor, sent [illegible] letter along with [illegible] wards home [illegible] back [illegible] fore, a[illegible] of the [illegible] better order[illegible] Far be you, sa[illegible] you. As soon as [illegible] the letter, he call[illegible] were half a dozen [illegible] faith, says Paddy M[illegible] found them in the le[illegible] the basket.

An Experiment.—I[illegible] employed by his fath[illegible] small stones which, from [illegible] ground, had accumulated [illegible] house. He was to take th[illegible] over into the pasture across [illegible] tired of picking them up o[illegible] on the bank to try to devise [illegible] accomplishing his work; he at [illegible] adopted the following plan: He [illegible] a narrow board for a target, or, as [illegible] it, a mark; and then collecting all [illegible] neighborhood, he proposed to [illegible] which boys are always ready for [illegible] I need not say that the stores of [illegible] streets were exhausted, the boys [illegible] their leader when they supposed they were only finding amusement for themselves. He now is experimenting on the mind; the production of useful effort with rapidity and ease, by the intervention of proper instrumentality; the conversion, by means of a little knowledge of human nature, of what otherwise would have been dull and fatiguing labor, into a mere animating sport, giving pleasure to twenty instead of tedious labor to one.

It does no good at all.—A gentleman in the city who was in the habit of drinking his brandy and water, *moderately* of course, had a negro servant who was a model of sobriety. But a few days ago, the gentleman came home and found him very drunk. The next morning the offender was called up for an explanation. He came forward with a peculiarly distressed and mournful look, and when inquired of what this meant, he replied, "Why, master, I see when anything troubles you, or you feel bad, you always drink brandy amazingly. Well, yesterday I broke one of your china platters, and knew you would be sorry, so it troubled me. I felt very bad indeed, and I thought would take some brandy too; so I kept drinking and drinking, and I got drunk before I thought. *But it did no good at all.* For I feel just as bad about the platter, and then I am mortified to think that I should get drunk. *It does no good at all to drink when you are in trouble.*"

The gentleman said that he was so struck with the honest simplicity of the negro and the good sense of the conclusion, as well as with the evil influence of his own example upon those beneath him, that he was determined to banish his brandy forever, and is now fully convinced that "*it does no good at all.*"—*Teetotaler.*

It is, says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of the neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping eneregies, and blame their fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are.

These individuals will always tell you with an air of affected compassion—for who can believe it real?—that "poor dear mamma is working herself to death." Yet, no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is in quite her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do.

A Fish Story.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 17th ult. says:—A Frenchman caught a catfish yesterday with a hook and line in the river near this city, which weighed 187 pounds! It was doubtful for some minutes whether the Frenchman—it was pull catfish, pull Frenchman—but the Frenchman triumphed. It must have been rare sport to those who witnessed it. We "were not there to see."

EATING HORSE FLESH—SUFFERINGS OF THE SANTA FE ADVENTURERS.

Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, in his notes of the Santa Fe Expedition, gives the following as a sample of misery to which the poor fellows were reduced, before they fell into the hands of the Mexicans:

"The evening of the 10th, and we had lost all traces of a road. That a passage must be forced through the high chain of mountains and rough hills before us, was evident enough. Although we were not aware of it at the time, they proved to be spurs of the Rocky Mountains; and, as the sun gradually sank behind them a cold breeze sprang up from the northeast. It was the first raw cold weather we had had; and, in our then weak and exhausted situation, we felt it more sensibly.

"We journeyed on until we came to a deep, dry gully at the foot of the mountains; and there encamped for the night. To go further without something to eat, was impossible. The wild and haggard looks, the sunken eyes, fleshless faces of the men, too plainly showed that some sustenance must be immediately provided. A horse formerly belonging to Howland, and which in the early part of the campaign, had been one of the best animals along, was now found to be so poor and badly broken down, that it was resolved upon to shoot him, and divide his flesh among the different messes.—As they led the once proud and gallant horse up to execution, the words of an old nursery song—one that I had neither heard nor thought of for I will not say how many years, but since I was a boy—came rushing into my recollection:

Poor old horse! let him die!
He's old, he is cold, he's lazy, dull, and slow,
He eats all my hay, and he trampies all my straw;
He's neither fit to go, nor in the cart to draw;
So we'll whip him, kill him, skin him, and to the huntsman let him go.
Poor old horse! he must die!

"I do not claim from any intrinsic merit it may possess, [illegible] will not say that I have quoted the author correctly, although he has probably been dead for a century, and consequently unable to correct it; I have [illegible] the verse, to show the [illegible] memory, by which a man is often [illegible], or is a witness to scenes, which [illegible] awaken and bring to his recollection the [illegible] associations of childhood.

"But to return to my narrative. The horse was killed, and [illegible] sooner than it takes me to tell it, his hide [illegible] and his flesh distributed. I have before [illegible] meat of a young mustang is excellent, [illegible] down horse is another affair. [illegible] rubber, and the more a piece [illegible] larger it became in the [illegible], however, and hard to swallow [illegible] that many a man in the crowd [illegible] pounds of it, half cooked and without [illegible] allowed my share. That [illegible] is food, I will not pretend [illegible], who sat perched upon a [illegible] cotton-wood above, appeared to look [illegible] reproachfully, as he saw us devouring [illegible] rightfully belonging to him. There was [illegible], like honest indignation expressed in [illegible] countenance of a wolf, who sat quietly watching [illegible] portions from the adjoining prairie; but [illegible] we were hungry enough to have [illegible] even of him, had he fallen into our hands. [illegible] man never knows what he will eat until [illegible] week's starvation."

A TOUCHING HISTORY.—We find the following harrowing narrative related in the Philadelphia L'Ager [illegible]

It was [illegible] that we were made acquainted with the [illegible] a family of females—an aged mother and [illegible] daughters—who, before the failure of the [illegible] United States Bank, were worth thirty thousand [illegible]. The whole of this sum was invested in [illegible] institution named, and from the whole of which [illegible] could not now probably realize over one hundred dollars! They dressed [illegible] their prosperity as their amount of property [illegible] to justify, and without preparing themselves in any particular vocation with which to struggle against competition for their living:

When adversity came they could turn their hand to no occupation with profit, even had labor been offered them. The apparel they possessed when their misfortune fell upon them, enabled them to attend their church and appear in the street respectably clad, until within a short time. It was known that they were among the victims of the plunderers of the United States Bank, but their friends and acquaintances supposed them far removed from destitution. Within the last few months it was first observed that one less than the usual number appeared at the same time at their place in church. Then, subsequently, it was noticed two of their numbers were absent, though not always the same. So, on receiving the calls of their friends, first one, two, and then three of the family failed to make their appearance.

This, at length, led to a pressing inquiry as to the cause, and to a recital of their wretched condition.—Their wearing apparel and every thing else that can be converted into means for procuring nourishment, had gone, article by article, until dresses were not left fit for more than one or two of their number to make themselves public in—*and for the last six weeks before the avowment of their condition, they declared that not an article of food kind except potatoes had passed the lips of one of them!*

It would be impossible to describe the mental anguish that was experienced in parting with the many links of former comforts, as they were, one by one, handed over to the mercies of the pawnbroker; perhaps mementoes of a dead husband and father; tokens of affection and love that the mother would not have parted with for her own sufferings. But which were yielded up to save her children from want—and which those children reluctantly consented to share, for the purpose of saving the author of their being from the gnawings of hunger.

An unnecessary Question.—"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said a magistrate who was placing the indissoluble knot of matrimony on a couple mutually attached to one another, in Illinois.

"Well, I swar, squire," said the male partner to the contract—a wolfish looking customer, by the way—"Well, I swar, squire, you must be a green horn to ask such a question as that ar. Do you think I'd be such a plaguy fool, old feller, as to lose the sport of the bar hunt, and take this gal off from the quilting frolic if I wasn't *conscriptuously* sartin and determined to hitch on to her? Drive on now with the bisness, squire, and ax me no more such darn'd foolish questions as that.—*Pic.*

"*We have seen a many a darker night than this.*"—John Quincy Adams has expressed his decided and entire approval of the great letter of Gov. Morton on Rhode Island affairs. He has also volunteered to defend the suffrage prisoners of that State upon their trial. "The days of the wicked are numbered," and freedom of thought and action, and equality of rights, will soon prevail in the State of Green and Perry.—*N. Y. Plebian.*

Political.

From the Washington Globe of Oct. 8th, 1842.

THE FEDERAL PRESS AND MR. WEBSTER.

That portion of the Federal party which has devoted itself to Mr. *Clay's* fortunes, without awaiting the fiat of a general convention, is reduced to a distressing dialemma by Mr. *Webster's* late speech. In the first going off from Mr. *Tyler*, and for Mr. *Clay*, the Federal organs put no restraint on their propensity to crush utterly the adhering Secretary, whose continuance in the Cabinet opposed some obstacle to the universal array of the Federal party against the Administration. As Mr. *Webster* says himself, in his late speech, a flood of vituperation was poured upon him from journals once the loudest in his praise. The hostility of the Globe against this veteran enemy of Democratic principles, and of the cause of the country struggling against foreign assailants, was moderation and forbearance, compared with the fury of his disappointed and provoked friends. All their vials of wrath were poured out at once, to drive him from the Cabinet, and into disgraceful obscurity. But now that Mr. *Webster* tells them that it has come to "*his turn to speak*," the pack that pursued him are suddenly taken all aback. The tone of the clamor is quite changed. All extol Mr. *Webster's* speech as a display of prodigious intellectual power, and they speak mmingly of the stern rebuke with which he visits the late doings and the present designs of the Federal majority in Congress—of the unmeasured condemnation of Mr. *Clay's* compromise of nine years standing, and the disposition manifested by his friends to postpone all efforts to avert what Mr. *Webster* considers its fatal consequences; and not a word is uttered about the repudiation of Mr. *Clay's* currency scheme—a national bank—which Mr. *Webster* treats as "*an obsolete idea!*" The National Intelligencer of this morning has its editorial page filled with the half-suppressed complaints of the Federal journals against Mr. *Webster*, for rudely stepping in and deranging the order of things in the Federal household, newly put to rights by Mr. *Clay* and his partisans. And why is it that these ferocious assailants of Mr. *Webster* have all at once become so modest and measured, and temperate in their treatment of him, when he has taken the offensive, and proposes to supplant Mr. *Clay's* policy by a policy of his own?—when he denies the authority of the convention which nominated Mr. *Clay* and Mr. *Davis* for the two highest offices of the Government—puts his veto on their bank and currency system, and substitutes his own exchequer—denies their claim to the honors of the new tariff—and proposes, for their cancelled distribution, a still greater *douceur* to the States, in the extinction of their debts? How is it that Mr. *Clay's* press and partisans have not dared to take issue with Mr. *Webster* upon all or any of the prominent points he has presented, and appealed to their common party to decide between them? The reason is obvious. The leaders in the interest of Mr. *Clay* were present, and witnessed the acclamation with which the mass of their party welcomed Mr. *Webster* and his new propositions. They felt, while Mr. *Webster* yet strode, in the twilight, around the horizon of the late scene of Mr. *Clay's* activity, and threw his shadow upon it, that it was threatened with total eclipse and extinction. They perceived that Mr. *Webster* held in his hand the balance of power in Massachusetts; and that if he resolved to throw his own weight, and that of the policy he proposed, against that of Mr. *Clay*, the eager, triumphing party of the latter would be found wanting at the approaching election, and the remoter one on which they have fixed all their hopes. Hence their violent attacks on Mr. *Webster* have assumed the tone of expostulation; and extravagant flattery of the great speech is employed to soothe the orator. Little cavils are made by all the *Clay* journals in regard to small and immaterial suggestions in the speech; but no controversy is ventured upon, in regard to the great outline of the adverse system which is opposed to that of Mr. *Clay*. The reason is, that the friends of the fresh Federal nominee for the Presidency dare not try conclusions with the antagonist who has taken the field against him.—They are afraid that, in his promised explanations upon the subject, he will be prompted to take bolder and stronger ground, and from it direct a force which will utterly demolish all Mr. *Clay's* card-built castles.

DEVELOPMENTS.

No additional evidence was needed to convince intelligent men of the fraud committed on the people in the Presidential election of 1840; but Mr. WISE and the Madisonian are disclosing some particles which ought not to escape public attention. In an editorial article of yesterday, the Madisonian, in effect, makes the following statements, viz:

"That John Tyler, late in the winter of 1839, or early in the spring of 1840, was consulted by certain individuals as to his opinion with respect to a United States Bank; that, in answer, he addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, stating it as his opinion that *a Bank of the United States was unconstitutional, and that he never could sanction the incorporation of one, without an alteration of the Constitution.*"

"This letter was exhibited to all the leading Whigs in Congress, for their perusal, and for their advice as to the expediency of its publication; and they deprecated, most eloquently, any revelation of its contents to the public, for fear it *might hurt the ticket*, where the question of a United States Bank was popular."

There are two aspects in which the facts here disclosed illustrate the character of Whigery.

First, the concealment of JOHN TYLER's opinion from the people, lest the *truth* should "*hurt the ticket.*" This was a fraud on such of the people as were in favor of a bank.

Secondly, the conduct of the leading Whigs towards *John Tyler*, in charging him with bad faith and treason to the Whig party for his vetoes of the bank bills, when they had his written declaration, made before the election, that he considered a Bank of the United States unconstitutional! The Madisonian says, some of those very members of Congress "who strongly protested against Mr. TYLER's wish for the publication of his letter, are the same persons who now most loudly attack him with the charge of gross inconsistency of opinion, and treachery in conduct!" Such is the character of Whigery!

These facts tend to elevate Mr. TYLER. It now appears that he not only avowed his opinion in writing, but wished it published. His error was in not making known those opinions himself. He should not have remained the quiet instrument of those whom he knew to be practising a fraud on the public, by withholding his opinions, as well as those of General HARRISON, from "the public eye." For that error, he is now punished by the abuse of the knaves whom he suffered to use him; but, compared with them, history will pronounce him an *angle of light.*

In the following statements, the Madisonian makes important disclosures in reference to a late period, which further illustrates the character of Whigery, viz:

"*John Tyler, so far from using the question of a bank or no bank as a means to forward his re-election, distinctly and emphatically announced to his first cabinet his cheerful willingness to declare his intention of retireing after the close of the first term, so that his settled conviction of the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of a bank should not be interpreted into a desire to propitiate the popular sentiment to his support; and his cabinet dissuaded him from any such expression of his independent, honest feeling.*

"A committee of members of Congress waited upon Mr. Cushing, and requested him to state to the President that the question of a United States Bank should no longer be agitated, if he (the President) would promise to retain the cabinet as it was constituted by General Harrison."

What will be thought, after this disclosure, of those members of the "first cabinet" who resigned, charging the President with duplicity on this very subject?

But the last item lays bare the character of Whigery. "*Men, not principles,*" should be their motto. They were willing to give up that great "*Whig principle*"—a National Bank—if only the original cabinet could be retained! *Office* was preferred to *principle.* The cabinet were willing, for the sake of office, to give up a bank. But when they could not get a promise of being retained in office, they resigned, to avoid being turned out, and made themselves the victims of principle!

This is Whigery all over. False, treacherous, selfish, and unprincipled—by concealing its principles, it gained power; and, to keep it, was ready to abjure them; but when, by such means, the end cannot be attained, it becomes all at once the pure and disinterested advocate of principle, sacrificing office for its sake.

But why were the Whigs so anxious to retain *Harrison's* cabinet? For this plain reason: *With one exception, it was a Clay cabinet.* It was constructed to give *Henry Clay* the benefit of all the domestic patronage of the Government in a contest for the succession. Butcher *Ewing*, and his associate *Granger*, were to place all the offices of the Treasury and Post Office in the hands of Mr. *Clay's* most unscrupulous partisans. *Ewing* was performing his bloody work without mercy or remorse; and *Granger* has boasted in Congress that he decapitated 1,700 postmasters in his short reign, and in one year would have added 3,000 more to the list. To finish this work for the benefit of *Henry Clay*, the Whigs of Congress desired to keep the butchers in office; and, to accomplish it, offered to give up the bank! For this price, they were ready to sell their principles, and to barter away "*Whig measures;*" but the Captain declined the bargain! It was then that "*head him or die*" became the Whig motto; and we have seen a nine months' regular session of Congress, besides several months "extra," chiefly spent in the profligate game.

The Madisonian promises further disclosures, and we bid it God speed. While it is wiping wicked aspersions from the character of President *Tyler*, it is doing justice to an outraged people, and furnishing authentic materials for a history of the Whig party.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

It appears that "Harry of the West" is not to walk over the course as was expected without the intervention of a National Convention. Another Richmond is in the field; a "military chieftain" has arisen, and makes some strange developements about *overtures*, &c. General Winfield Scott lets off some of his thunder, in the form of a letter, (which we publish below.) He says the Coon, the "same old Coon" must come down, and submit his claims to a Convention.

W[illegible], Sept. 9, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have not forgotten the warm shake of the hand you gave me in Pennsylvania Avenue, some time ago, and thank you sincerely for the cordial letter just received.

I am not a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, and can know no one as a candidate for either place, until a national convention shall have spoken. Indeed, in the present state of parties, I deem it utterly unsafe for the Whigs to place candidates before the people without a regular nomination.

I have been in many indirect ways, within seven months, operated upon with a view to induce me to consent to be named for the Vice Presidency on the ticket of a very distinguished statesman. I have invariably answered—that I had neither claims nor pretensions either to the Presidency or Vice Presidency; that I was quite indifferent to the first, and that nothing could induce me to think of the second place. But if nominated by a regular national convention for the Presidency, that I should certainly accept the honor, if I got not a vote in the Union. Of course, with such nomination, there would be but one Democratic Whig candidate in the field; and there certainly ought not to be two. Who that one may be, is quite indifferent to me; but be he who he may—of some hundred persons I can name—he shall have my hearty prayers for his success.

In these few words I have given you my creed and position. I never express myself, in other terms, to any body; and all who know me will bear testimony to my singleness and sincerity.

I do not wish to appear in the newspapers, when I can possibly avoid it; but have not the slightest objection that what I write and say should be known to all who may desire to know my sentiments.

My professional duties leave me no time to travel except occasionally, and then only on such duties. An excursion into Ohio would be highly agreeable to me.

With great respect and regard, I remain, my dear sir, yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

PROOF THAT MR. CLAY AGREED TO SURRENDER THE PROTECTIVE POLICY IN THE COMPROMISE OF 1833.

Mr. *Wise*, in a letter to his constituents, just published, says:

"I am informed and authorized, by one who saw the manuscript draught of the act of 1833 before it was offered, to state, that when Mr. Clay drew the act of 1833, and showed it to his friends in his own handwriting, after the clause which provides that only such duties shall be laid as are necessary for an economical administration of the Government, after the 30th of June, 1842, the following words, or other words precisely equivalent, were added, to wit: "*And such duties shall be laid WITHOUT REFERENCE to the PROTECTION OF ANY DOMESTIC ARTICLES WHATEVER.*"

This was the form (as it stood at first) of the guaranty designed to be given in the compromise act, that the Government should return to its constitutional function of levying taxes for *public*, instead of *private* uses. They were to be imposed "*without reference to protection.*" It was thus, in express terms that Mr. CLAY agreed to abandon his protective policy.—*Globe.*

Strawberries, of excellent flavor and quality, of the second growth, were lately sold in the Market at Cincinati, Ohio, at twelve and a half cents per quart.—*Ib.*

THE RESTORATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

The money article of the New York Herald has the following notice of the happy results of the partial return to the money of the Constitution in the different States:

"The specie principle is becoming paramount in all quarters, and exchanges, to the astonishment and chagrin of the advocates of a national paper institution, are becoming equalized and abundant. The country is becoming well supplied with the uniform constitutional currency, and the only sound medium of exchange, viz: commercial bills drawn against actual wealth, is accomodating its supply to the real wants of the business community. The South, under a sound and frugal state of things, cannot buy from the North more than the actual money value of their crops disposed of. An equal amount of bills must always, of course, exist, drawn against those proceeds, and can always be had at or near par. There will be no bills drawn against fictitious bank credits, created to favor the kiting operations of speculators. Nor will there be extortionate discount on depreciated paper, to be paid in the shape of an absurd premium upon exchange. The actual business of the country will move smoothly, and with precision, on the solid basis of a specie currency. The farmers and producers will get a just reward for their labor; and he who wishes to possess the proceeds of their industry must yield an equivalent. In such a state of affairs, the prosperity of the country will be based upon the broad foundation of its own resources; and whether the Bank of England makes or breaks, the course of this country will be onward. It is not a little astonishing that, while the pretence of protection is 'to encourage home industry,' and to preserve 'entire the commercial independence of this country,' its advocates are they who are most clamorous for a national paper bank, which is the only instrument by which the industry and wealth of every man in this country can be made to depend upon the great 'screw' in Threadneedle street. What planter is there who does not know by sad experience that when the Bank of England makes the signal, his cotton falls, and his property shrinks in value, as it touched by the wand of a magician? Those who clamor for a national bank, cry out for the destruction of 'home industry.'"

From the Goshen (N. Y.) Independent Republican.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The following items are going the rounds of the papers, and we select them as evidences of the effect of the new tariff:

Good.—A well-known iron-dealer of this city is said to have made twenty thousand dollars upon the iron he had on hand, since the passage of the new tariff. That *is* good.—*Boston Post.*

It was stated on 'Change, yesterday, that a gentleman in this city had already realized $20,000 by the passage of the tariff bill.

[*Boston Post of September 2.*

BURNING AT SEA.

Loss of the ship St. Louis, of Boston.—On the 30th August, the brig Impulse, on her voyage from Baltimore to Kingston, Jamaica, fell in with the ship St. Louis, of and from Boston, for New Orleans, on fire, and took from her the captain, crew, and passengers, twenty-four in number. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that before those on board the Impulse had lost sight of the St. Louis, she had burned to the water's edge.

The fire was first discovered in the ladies' cabin about seven o'clock in the evening of the 29th. The vessel had therefore been on fire all night, and part of the next day, before she was fallen in with by the Impulse. What a night of horror that must have been on board the burning ship!

Part of the cargo of the St. Louis was insured in Wall street. The vessel, we presume, is underwritten in Boston. The St. Louis sailed from Boston on the 12th of August.

Loss of Brig Impulse.—On the 3d September, four days after the event recorded above, the Impulse was cast away on the Cayugas reef, and vessel and cargo were a total loss. The passengers and crews of the two vessels were saved, and arrived at Turk's Island.

The above information is communicated by Captain Blakely, of the schooner Exchange, arrived here yesterday morning from Turk's Island.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

More Indian Murders.—The St. Augustine *News*, received by the Southern Mail last night, confirms the report published a few days since, of the murder by the Indians, of Mrs. CRUM. The *News* says:

Capt. Wm. W. Tucker, arrived in this city on Thursday last, from the Chuckachattee settlement. He confirms the report of the murder of Mrs. Crum. Captain Tucker is also a son-in-law of Mrs. C.—The old lady had been spending some time with him, and left to visit Mr. Hern at Toachatka.

On the 12th of September, whilst she was returning from the latter place, accompained by Mr. McDonald, and Mrs. Hern and daughter, they were fired upon by Indians. Mr. McDonald, who was driving the carriage which contained Mrs. Crum and the little girl, received a severe wound, but made his escape by concealing himself in a hammock. Mrs. Hern, who was riding on horseback, about 50 yards a head of the carriage, succeeded in taking her daughter up on the horse and made her escape, whilst the Indians were murdering Mrs. Crum.

John C. Colt, the murderer of Adams in the City of New York, has been sentenced to be hung in November, the Supreme Court of that State having approved the finding of the jury. From a remark of the prisoner at the bar, it seems that the case is still to come before the Court for the Correction of Errors, which is composed of the State Senate. The fellow's impudence held out to the last. When asked if he had any thing to say before sentence should be passed upon him, he handed a paper to the Court to be read, in which he arraigned the fairness of the jury which convicted him, and justified the brutal murder which he committed on the ground that it was done to resent an insult. He asserted that in the same circumstances, he would do the same thing again.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

The trial of *William P. Johnson* for the murder of Bennet Barnes, by shooting him with a loaded gun, at Eagle Rock in this County, occupied the Court the whole day. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General, and the prisoner most ably defended by Messrs. *Badger* and *G. W. Haywood*. About 11 P. M. the Jury returned into Court, with a verdict of *Manslaughter.*

On Friday, some Civil cases were disposed of; and, on Saturday, *William P. Johnson* was called up to receive sentence; to be branded on the left hand in open Court and discharged. After sitting the remainder of the day in Equity, the Court adjourned.

It is but due to His Honor, Judge Battle, to state that but one opinion prevailed of the promptitude, ability, and dignity exhibited by him, whilst discharging his arduous duties.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. *Edward Chappell*, one of our most respectable Farmers, informs us, that he saw the other day fine fully ripe Blackberries *of the second growth*, being the first instance of the kind he ever heard of.—*Ib.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ *We hope our friends who owe us for subscription to the* JEFFERSONIAN, *for advertising, or otherwise, by note or account, will come to Court next week prepared to pay us—and do so. We appeal to their liberality and kindness, as well as to their honesty and sense of justice. We need money, and must have it, or we cannot publish a paper; and we hope those who owe us will bear this in mind. Our distant subscribers are earnestly requested to transmit their subscription to us by mail, at our risk, taking a Postmaster's receipt that the money was mailed.*

☞ The Editor, though convalescent, is barely able to be up a few minutes at a time. Writing Editorials is therefore out of the question; but we have given our readers this week as good a dish of selections as we could make on a sich couch.

☞ Old Democratic Lincoln has spoken again. See the proceedings in another column.

See the letter of Gen. SCOTT in another column. Between the friends of Scott and Webster, Clay will again be thrown overboard, as at the Harrisburg Convention. *Mark it.*

Religious Excitement.—A letter to the Editor of the Jeffersonian from a gentleman in Surry county, dated October 8th, says:

"The Baptist Association between Jonesville and Hamptonville commenced last Saturday, just 8 days to-day, and is still continued. I am told that the people are now moving in and building tents, and it is not known when it will break. It is said they have many converts—from 40 to 80. I am told people of all denominations are going in and mingling together, and from all accounts, such an excitement as is now in that part of Surry has never before been experienced."

Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay.—The citizens of Boston gave Mr. Webster a public Dinner on the 26th ult., at which he made a speech that has given mortal offence to the Clay Whigs. He is dead against Clay and no mistake. The speech is thus noticed by a Boston paper:

MR. WEBSTER'S RECEPTION.

This gentleman was received this forenoon at Faneuil Hall by an audience crowding it to its utmost capicity. The Mayor received him in behalf of the Assembly, and greeted him in a speech of some length, alluding to his public career. In reply Mr. Webster made a speech of great length, and delivered in his best manner.

He declared that the present was not a fitting occasion to express his views in regard to the present political aspect of the country, and his own course; but intimated that he should express himself fully upon this subject at some time not far distant.

He said he was there to make no pledges, to make no resolutions, and intended that this evening should see him as free a man as when the morning dawned upon him. He said he was rather hard to coax, and very hard to drive. The recent acts of the Whig Convention held in Faneuil Hall, wherein they assumed duties which the members were not delegated to perform, he rebuked in the most withering terms. The act of the Convention in declaring the separation of the whig party of Massachusetts from the Executive, he characterized in terms of the most bitter rebuke.

He doubted if the committee who prepared the resolutions for the convention, really comprehended what their words meant, or had much meaning in them. The course of the Whig party in Congress he characterized as a seeming disposition to prevent all attempts to do good. They appeared to think it was premature to do good. He did not think so.

He characterized the compromise act as outrageous, and on this as well as on the other topics, his sentiments were full of rebuke against Henry Clay, though he was not directly alluded to in the whole course of his speech. The last tariff he gloried in as a reparation of the evils of that —— measure.

Upon the subject of the currency, he avowed himself a bullionist, and commended the Exchequer plan in the highest terms. He approved of it heartily, fully, sincerely, and pledged his reputation that if it were adopted as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, in less than three years the whole nation would pronounce it the best institution ever adopted in the country save the constitution.

He went strongly against the amendment of the constitution, upon the subject of the veto power, and declared it well enough as it was. This was another severe censure upon Clay and his partizans. His remarks then gave a developement of his views upon public credit.

The conclusion of the whole matter, in our mind, is, that Daniel Webster is about preparing to desert the sinking ship of Whiggery if Henry Clay has the helm; and so appeared to think the crest fallen whigs, who departed from the hall with visages much elongated from what they were at entrance.—*Bay State Democrat.*

South Carolina Senator.—As Mr. Preston's term as United States Senator from South Carolina expires next March, the papers of that State have been agitating the question of his successor. The country at large will be rejoiced to learn that it is almost certain that Gen. GEORGE McDUFFIE, so long the able Representative from the Abbeville District, will succeed Mr. Preston. So say the press of that State.

More Triumphs of Democracy.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

Elections are just over in Georgia, Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio. From Ohio we have returns; but all the other States have declared most gloriously for Democracy. We give the returns first from

Georgia.

From the Milledgeville Federal Union, October 1842.

THE ELECTIONS.

It it is now certain that the entire Democratic Congressional ticket has succeeded by a handsome majority. We set down the majority, when the returns are all in, at between three and four thousand. It will be seen from our table of returns in the fifty-seven counties heard from, there is a falling off of near six thousand votes in the aggregate poll at this election, compared with the number given in last October. The vote now, and at the election in January last, does not vary a great deal in the numbers polled, compared with the vote for Colquitt, Cooper and Black, over Dougherty, Gilmer and Wright for Congress. The Democratic ticket has gained largely in these counties. The Democratic majority in the Legislature will be about forty, on joint ballot—that is, about twenty majority in each House. This election evinces a strength in the Democracy of Georgia which may be safely pronounced a death blow to Clay and Whiggery. This makes three successive triumphs of Democracy since the hard cider, coon skin and log cabin defeat suffered by them in 1840.

The old U. S. Bank has been dead and its stockholders ruined. Bela Badger and the pipe layers have been left to lament their loss of money and character in that campaign; and the prophecy that it will be a long time before another such a prostration of principles, morality, and peace of society will be gotten up and effected by the Federalists. We have in Georgia succeeded now both in our great October races and in elections held in January, at a time when we have felt less safe. The Democracy of this State, is formed of the middle ranks of people. The wealth it has; it is not united with ambition. Its numbers abound in the men who live independently on their farms, and they are not easily brought out to mind elections; thousands of them go to the election ground but once a year. The Whig force, resting on the combinations of the extremes of society, admits easy concentration—but they have dwindled down a low ebb in Georgia. Their zeal is a bursted bubble; their money no longer influences the elections. They can never again concentrate.—Clay sits too strong of Tariffism in the nostrils of State Rights' men of Georgia, for them to hope for concence in success with his name and principles inscribed upon their banner.

Maryland.

From the Globe October 10.

The returns from Maryland are now complete, and show a Democratic minority of *seven* on joint ballot. We do not recollect when the Democrats had a majority in the Maryland Legislature before. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, General Samuel Smith, a Democrat, was elected to the Senate of the United States; and we supose the Democrats must have had a majority then.

The Whigs have made no excuse yet, that we have seen, for their defeat. Our neighbors of the Intelligencer (it seems, in their paper) had not heard the news this morning, though it reached this city yesterday morning, and was known to every inquirer before dinner! We are a little anxious, or curious, to see what the excuse will be. They cannot saddle their defeat on "General Apathy" now; for the vote has been unusually large in Maryland at this election. A Whig Convention of the State nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, just before the election; and the Whig tickets were headed "Clay and the Tariff." The Whig papers stated that the battle would be fought under "the same old coon." So we cannot divine what excuse will be made by the Whigs for the loss of one of their most steady States.

So it would seem that the following song, which appeared in the Baltimore Republican a few days before the election, has been fulfilled: They have roasted that old "*Coon*" instead of the "Beef":

From the Baltimore Republican.

"THAT SAME OLD COON!"

Air—*Zip Coon.*

As I walked out, 'twas not quite noon,
O there I spied that "*same old Coon,*"
A singing of that *same old tune,*
About that "*roasted beef.*"

Says I, "Mr. Coon, how do you do?"
Says he, "old friend, why, how are you?"
I guess I'se none the better of you,
I havn't got "*that beef.*"

Says he, "old friend, don't be so fast,
I'll make amends for times gone past:"
He smil'd, he grinn'd, and looked aghast,
He looked much *like a thief.*

Says I, "*Mr. Coon*"—and then he smiled,
"You can't quite come it over this child!"
And then he looked, O Lord! how wild,
His tail hung "*down a feet.*"

Says I, Mr. Coon, you've had your day;
You *promise* well—but you never pay—
You smell too much of Harry Clay
To *gull us any more!*

Come all Whig friends in this October,
Leave off "hard-cider," and we'll go it sober,
And we'll tan the skin of this old loafer,
In good *old Baltimore.*

And now, to make the matter brief,
And since we find there's no "relief"—
We'll roast your carcass, you old thief,
In place of "*that ar beef!*"

Delaware.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, Oct. 7.

Hurra for Delaware!—*Kent county, Del., Oct.* 6, 1842.—John S. Du Solle, Esq.: Dear Sir: Our election for inspectors for the general election, and for assessors, took place on Tuesday last; and I hasten to inform you of its glorious result. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Majority for the Democrats in Newcastle co	-			57
Do	do	do	Kent -	- 2
Do	do	do	Sussex -	- 225
Total majority in the State	-	-	-	284

Two years ago, we were nearly drowned out by hard cider, and scratched to pieces by the coons.

Delaware is now redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled. Yours, &c. C.

☞ The "whigs" make no little fuss over their "victory" in Vermont; but if the gains are carefully counted they have but melancholy amusement in the premises. Their majority in that State is now about 1,500—in 1840 it was 15,000. Last year the "whig" majority in the Legislature was 60—this year 27—shewing a democratic gain of thirty-three members. There is certainly some little "sorrow in their song" of triumph.—*Plebian.*

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

On the 1st instant, after previous notice, a large number of the citizens of the northern portion of Lincoln county assembled at Geo. Smoyer's Store, to discuss the subject of the Presidency. On motion, Thomas Ward, Esq., was appointed President, Capt. Wm. Harmon, Vice President, and Lawson Lowrance and Isaac Wycough Secretaries. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, when a Committee was appointed to report business for the meeting. That Committee reported the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we concur in the resolutions adopted by a portion of the Democracy of Mecklenburg County, and with the meeting held at Hoffman's Store in the Southern part of this County, in which they nominated JOHN C. CALHOUN as the candidate of the Republican party for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That we regard Mr. C. as peculiarly fitted for the times—the able and intrepid advocate of the rights of the people—whose guiding principle in legislation is protection to all, and bounties to none—the individual in whom the friends of Free Trade, low duties, no debt, separation from Banks, economy, retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution will find a fearless representative.

Resolved, That while we express a decided preference for Mr. Calhoun, yet, having confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy of the Union, we will yield a cordial support to any nomination which they, by national convention or otherwise, may make.

After the adoption of the above Resolutions, the Hon. Green W. Caldwell being present, he was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in an able and eloquent speech of about an hour's length.

On motion of Joseph Wilson, Esqr.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and that the Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers be requested to copy the same. The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS WARD, President.
WM. HARMON, Vice President.
Lawson Lowrance, } Secretaries.
Isaac Wycough, }

Foreign News.

From the New York Weekly Plebian, of October 8.

Arrival of the Columbia.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Boston, Tuesday morning, October 4th, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 20th Sept. inclusive, being fifteen days later than former advices.

Fresh disturbances had occurred among the operatives at Manchester, and other manufacturing towns. In one instance a person was killed by the mob.

No material change had taken place in the cotton or money market.

A large number of heavy failures are announced, among which, is that of Richard Roberts, the celebrated speculator in cotton, bank, and railway shares at Manchester. His liabilities to the Bank of Manchester are some $60.000.

A report which was prevalent that the King of Hanover had died has been contradicted. He had been sick, but was fast recovering.

Queen Victoria has returned from a delightful tour to Scotland

The Irish representative prelates for the session of 1843, are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Killaloe, Kilmore, and Clogher.

The Treaty.—The European of the 20th ult. says:

"The news from America, relative to the ratification of Lord Ashburton's treaty with the United States by the Senate, and the settlement of the American tariff, have been much commented upon in mercantile circles and by the press. By some important and immediate benefits to trade on this side the Atlantic are predicted from the operation of the latter measure; whilst by others, the conclusion come to respecting its practical working, is not at all favorable, and it is confidently asserted that it will neither answer as a question of revenue, nor as protection to American manufactures. The adjustment of the points of difference upon which Lord Ashburton was empowered to negotiate, has been viewed with pretty general satisfaction. The effect which will be produced in France by the conclusion of the treaty with America, has been a point of interest and curiosity, in discussing the merits of the question; and more especially as it relates to the article in the treaty providing for the reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa."

Bank of England.—The return of the Bank of England liabilities and assets, for the quarter ending the 10th inst., is generally satisfactory, an increase being exhibited in all branches of its business, as compared with the statement to the 13th of August. The circulation has been raised from £18.052.000 to £18,715,000, or by £762.000; the deposites have increased from £9,330,000 to £9,833.000, or by £503,000; the securities from £22.525.000 to £23,159.000, or by £634,000; and the bullion from £8,496,000 to £9,117,000, or by £681,000 and the *rest* from $2.739,000 to $2.769.000.

France.—It is stated in *Galignani's Messenger*, that M. Dubost, one of the heads of the French Post office, had left Paris for London, charged by the government to negotiate a new post-office treaty on a much larger and more liberal basis than the existing one. The arrangements contemplated in M. Dubost's mission, extended also to the more rapid transmission of the Indian mail from Marseilles, and to the putting an end to the vexatious delays and difficulties which the Couriers of the London press have hitherto experienced in carrying their despatches through France.

In letters from Lyons we see it remarked that the bad and stagnant position of things in silk manufactures is creating much distress among the operatives. As the winter approaches, it is feared it will greatly increase; and the privations to which these classes, from the dearth of employment and the inclemency of the season, will then be exposed, are regarded with much apprehension for the public peace and safety.

Monopolies.—By the following paragraph it will be seen that the eyes of the people are opening to the injustice of monopolies!

The grant of the exclusive monopoly of the gum trade in Senegal to a sinlge company continued to be strenuously attacked by the liberal journals, and but feebly defended by some of the ministerial organs. The Chambers of Commerce of Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, had unanimously protested against its institution, and forwarded to the ministry strong remonstrances on the subject. On the other hand, Mr. Regis, of the firm of Victor and Louis Regis, of Marseilles, denounces, in a letter addressed to the *Courier Francais*, the ruinous consequences likely to result from the concessions of what he terms a monstrous privilege, and which, he says, must ultimately place that trade in the hands of the English. The company, he maintains, realized this year a proffit of 345 per cent.

The number of failures declared in August by the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, amounted to 62, being five less than in the corresponding month of 1841, and sixteen more than in July, 1840.

It would appear that the secret sociates in Paris, are still meditating insane projects. On Sunday several Sectionaries went out to St. Maur, a village five miles distant from that capitol, to make trial of a new infernal machine. They placed it under one of the arches of the bridge, and having set fire [illegible] by means of a long match, it produced a tremendous explosion, but its destructive effects did not come to their expectations. Several of the party were arrested on Monday.

The *Commerce* states that the French government had at last resolved on granting, at the request of M. Piscatory, the million of francs demanded by the Greek cabinet.

Russia.—According to letters from St. Petersburg of the 31st ultimo, the Emperor was confined to his apartments by indisposition. The murderer of Prince Gagarin died in the hospital from the effects of the flogging he had received.

Prussia.—A good deal has been said about a decree lately issued by the King of Prussia, for the convocation, on the 18th of October, of a commission composed of delegates from the various provincial states of his Kingdom. The King's object appears to be to establish a unity of law and administration throughout his dominions, by means of a central commission representing the wants and wishes of all parts of them, and thus to facilitate the public business and promote the general welfare. He will consult the commissin to ascertain what his subjects wish, and will then, with the assistance of his council, reconcile their divergent views, and found such a general system of law, as may best work out the advantage of the nation.

Spain.—It is said to be the intention of the Spanish ministers to propose a sweeping reform in the tariff, and some great changes in connection with the government on the re-assembling of the Cortes; and if their plans are rejected, to resign. The ancient and magnificent convent of the Dominicans of Vilada, near Palencia, in the kingdom of Leon, after three days conflagration, has been totally consumed.

Portugal.—The government of Portugal has been authorised by a considerable majority of the chambers to raise money on the imports and revenues of the present year. A bill has likewise been carried for the remission or sale of the Foros, or seignoral dues of the state, at fifteen years purchase. The "tariff" of the treaty of commerce with England was still before the Chambers. It has met with much opposition.

Greece.—We find in the Munich Political Gazette of the 2d inst., a letter from Athens of the 12th ultimo, stating that the Turks were continuing their military preparations along the frontiers of Greece, and that a large body of troops was concentrated in Bityglia.

At Seville the heat has been excessive; high as 130 Fahrenheit in the shade.

FROM TEXAS.

It is stated by Capt. Bogle, who arrived at N. Orleans on the 27th of last month, that on the 11th September, a party of thirteen hundred Mexicans under Gen. Woll, surprised and took the town of San Antonio with some fifty inhabitants. President Houston has issued a Proclamation calling on the People to turn out and punish this aggression. It appears that Santa Anna is resolved to prosecute his designs upon Texas.—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞ The Register is chuckling over a "family quarrel" in the Democratic ranks, *hoped for* by the whiggery, in regard to the election of a successor to Mr. *Graham*. We guess the Register and his party will find themselves grossly mistaken. There is not the slightest cause for a "family quarrel," and we know of nothing that indicates such a feeling. The Democrats are not such inveterate "spoilsmen" as to press their private interests against the public good. The whiggery know how to shew up a split concern. We do not know how the "whigs" will find time to misrepresent and abuse the Democrats, having so much to attend to in the matter of telling *truths* about each other, and to their mutual dishonor. If an honest politician gets into their ranks, it will never do for him to expose himself, or he will get like President Tyler, all sorts of abuse. Whiggery does not tolerate political honesty. No—no—hard-cider, log-cabin and coon-skin humbugs are the articles for the whiggery.—*Ral. Standard.*

Paying for Uncle Sam's Targets.—On the 21st November, 1787, the British government transferred to the Landgrave of Hesse two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the funded debt of Great Britain, in payment for the loss of his troops in the war of the American Revolution, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per head, from which it would seem that the estimated loss of the Hessian troops in this country was fifteen thousand men.—*N. Y. Weekly Plebian.*

A New Reason.—A new recruit to the Democracy, gives this sensible reason for quitting the Whigs. They have not the moral or political character to sustain themselves when they had the power, and therefore ought to be abandoned by all honest men! Very true!—*Ib.*

☞ The Danville Reporter of the 30th ultimo, announces the death of the Rev. *John Kerr*, one of the oldest and most distinguished ministers of the Baptist denomination in Virginia. He died on the 29th of last month, at his residence near Danville. *Raleigh Standard.*

☞ Dr. *Channing*, a distinguished divine of Boston, Massachusetts, died in Bennington, Vermont, in the early part of the present month.—*Ib.*

An Exchange paper says, that some of the Clergy at the East, have taken strong grounds against reading notices from their Pulpits which are merely of a secular order. In many Pulpits they are entirely rejected. This is right. Advertising ought to be done through the newspapers, and paid for in advance.—*Register.*

Whose Wages have Risen?—The late tariff law, the Whigs say, is operating finely. They tell us that Abbot Lawrence pockets a hundred thousand dollars by it; and all over the country it is making the rich richer, without an effort save that of making up the prices of their merchandize. Have they raised any man's *wages?*—*Worcester Palladium.*

GENERAL CASS.

We understand, by letters from Paris, that General Cass intends to retire from our French mission. It is understood there, that he has written to the Government for permission to return; and, in anticipation of it, is making preparation to leave in the November packet for the United States. It is said that he looks upon the ratification of the treaty as rendering his continuance in France now unnecessary, as he can be no longer useful there.—*Globe.*

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot and the Washington Globe state that Gen. Robt. B. Campbell, formerly of this State, now of Alabama, has been appointed by the President Consul at Havana, in place of James S. Calhoun, of Columbus, Ga., appointed last year, and now removed.

Cheraw Gazette.

Married,

In Davidson county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Thales McDonald, Mr. *William Overman*, of Salisbury, to Miss. *Mary E. Slater*, daughter of the late Fielding Slater.

In this County, on the 6th inst., by John Blount, Esq., Mr. *Henry Smith* to Miss *Isabella*, daughter of Mr. David Cry. All for Calhoun.

Also, on the same day, in Lancaster Dist., So. Ca., by Alex. J. Nesbit, Esq., Mr. *James M. Stewart*, of this County, to Miss *Letitia*, daughter of Robert Nelson, Esq., of Lancaster Dist., So. Ca.

In this County, on the 15th ult., by Andrew Grier Esq., Mr. *Wm. Stewart* to Miss *Harriet Hartgrove.*

Died,

In this Town, on the 13th inst., Mr. *Robt. Watson*, aged about 65 years.

In this town, on the 11th instant, *Sarah Eugenia*, infant daughter of Thos. N. Alexander, aged 1 year and 12 days.

In Providence Settlement, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. *Jane Pierce*, consort of Orren Pierce, aged about 66 years, leaving a husband and family to mourn their bereavement.

In Cabarrus county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. *Martha M. Galloway*, wife Mr. F. Galloway, aged 24 years.

In Yorkville, S. C., on Sunday morning, 2d inst., Dr. *James A. Hampton*, son of David Hampton, of Iredell county, N. C., in the 25th year of his age, after a painful illness of 15 days.

In this County, on the 19th ult., Mrs. *Fanny McCoy*, wife of Mr. Hugh McCoy.

Also, on the 19th ult., Mr. *John D. Primm*, aged about 35 years.

On the 7th inst., in the 59th year of his age, *John Culp*, of Congestive Fever, leaving an affectionate wife and children to lament their loss.—*Comm.*

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCT. 12.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 to 8
do apple,	33 to 36	*Mackerel,*	none
Bacon,	7½ to 8	*Molasses,*	25 to 28
Beeswax,	27 to 28	*Oats,*	30 to 35
Butter,	12½ to 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 to 90
Balerope,	8 to 10	*Nails, cut,*	6
Coffee,	11 to 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	7¼ to 7½	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	to 20	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ to 10
Corn, (scarce)	45 to 50	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	17	*loaf,*	15 to 18
Flour,	$4½ to $5½	*Salt, bushel,*	50 to 60
Feathers,	25 to 30	*sack,*	$2 25 to 2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 to 1 20	*Tallow,*	10 to 10½
Hides, green,	4 to 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	1½ to 2½
do dry,	12½ to 14	*Wheat,*	80 to 90
Iron,	5 to 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 to 30
Lard,	6 to 7	*Wool,*	15 to 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 cents pr yd.
3-4 do do do 5½ do
30 *inch do, (heavy)* do 7 do
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 to 10, 14 to 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., OCT. 13.

Bagging, hemp,	20 to 24	*Corn,*	65 to 70
tow,	18 to 24	*Oats,*	60 to 70
Balerope,	8 to 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 to 14	*Lard,*	10 to 12
shoulders,	3 to 7	*Lead,*	8 to 11
sides,	5 to 8	*Molasses,*	31½ to 40
Butter,	12½ to 20	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ to 7
Candles, sperm,	35 to 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 to $1
tallow,	12 to 14	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 to 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 to 13	*Sugar, brown,*	11 to 13
java,	16 to 18	*loaf,*	16 to 18
rio,	11 to 12½	*lump,*	15 to 17
Cotton,	5 to 7¼	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 to 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 to 12
No 3	$10 to 10½	*Tallow,*	12½ to 14
Flour, new,	$6 to 7	*Teas,*	80 to $1 25

CHERAW, OCT. 11.

Beef, in market,	3 to 4	*Flour,*	$5 to 6 50
Bacon, fm wag.	6 to 8	*Feathers,*	30½ to 32
retail,	7 to 8	*Hides, green,*	5
Butter,	12½ to 15	*dry,*	10
Beeswax,	22 to 25	*Iron,*	5 to 6
Bagging,	20 to 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 to 8
Balerope,	10 to 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 to 28
Coffee,	12½ to 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 to 10
Cotton,	6 to 7¼	*Molasses,*	35 to 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 to 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 to 8

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Robert A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroes I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.
Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

To the Public.

YOU are hereby notified not to trust my wife *Cynthia Rodden* on my account, as she has left my bed and board without a just cause.

ANDREW RODDEN.
October 8th, 1842. 82...3w.

VALUABLE AND RICH GOLD MINE AND LAND FOR SALE.

George R. Allen and wife and others, vs. John W. Belk, Robert Belk, James Barkley, } *IN EQUITY, Lancaster District.*

BY virtue of the Decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, July Term, 1842, I will offer for sale at Lancaster Court House, on the first Monday, (the 7th day) of November next, the following Tracts of Land, situate in the District of Lancaster.

One Tract containing 243 acres, situate on Wild Cat Creek, adjoining the lands of John Stogner, John Carnes, Neel Johnson, Ellenor Carnes and Robert Belk. Upon this tract there is a very *rich and valuable Surface Mine*, known as the Belk's Gold Mine. Near six thousand dollars worth of ore was taken from this mine by six or eight hands in about four months. The ore is so easily obtained, that very little machinery is necessary to the successful and profitable operation of this Mine.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 379 acres, adjoining the above and John Stogner's lands—Gold has been found on this tract, and it is supposed that a rich mine will yet be discovered upon the same.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 640 acres, bounded in part by the State line, Martin Plyler, and others.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 718 acres, situate on both sides of the Potter Road, bounded by the lands of Dr. Smith, Thomas Nelson, H. Huey and others.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 386 acres, situate on the waters of Turkey Quarter Creek, bounded by the lands of Benjamin Shaver, M. Clinton, Wm. McKenna and others.

Terms. A credit of 1 and 2 years for the Belk Mine. For the other tracts, a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except so much cash as will pay costs of suit. Purchasers also to pay for titles, &c.

J. H. WITHERSPOON,
Commissioner of Equity.

Commissioner's Office, Lancaster C. House, S. C.
Sept. 26, 1842. 81...4w
Printer's fee $8.

The Charlotte Hotel,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON,

HAVING taken possession of that well known establishment formerly kept by Doct. Boyd, (now of Charleston,) and lately by Joseph Smith, informs the public that he has opened a *HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT* for the accommodation of the Travelling Public, and the citizens of the surrounding Country. And he hopes that from his general knowledge of the world, and his unremitting exertions to please, to merit a share of public patronage. It is customary to make a great many fair promises as to the accommodations at the Table, the Bar, and the Stables—suffice it to say, that as regards the above, nothing shall be wanting on his part to have every thing as it ought to be.

☞ Private families accommodated with a separate suit of rooms.

October 18, 1842. 82...tf

R. C. Carson & Co.

Are now receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

WHICH they offer at unusually low prices for cash. Their assortment of Goods, in every variety and description of Goods, is as follows:

50 pieces blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,
23 pieces do, Satinets,
50 pieces whitney and plaid,
20 pieces red, white, and blue flannel,
3 dozen gentlemen's Cravats,
300 pieces dark and light Calicoes,
200 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Shirting,
50 pieces bleached Shirting,
30 pieces dark and colored Cambrics,
Black and colored Silks,
Eolians and alpacas,
Ladies' dress goods,
20 pieces Flannel,
500 pairs Hats,
150 pair gents' Boots,
A complete assortment of Shoes,
10 dozen Saddles,
20 Bridles,
150 Collars,
6,000 lbs. Iron and Steel,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Together with a general assortment of Staple Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public.

Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1842.

SOUTH

A valuable family [illegible] Ague and Fever, loss of [illegible] tom of General Debility [illegible] Sept. [illegible], 1842.

Notice

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for an act authorising, by lottery, or otherwise, the sale of the Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek, in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM

August 25, 1842.

NEW and extraordinary invention!!!—FRANCIS'S PATENT IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER. This wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional, and travelling part of the community this truly great invention is of inestimable value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble, and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the Chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, oppionted by the managers of the American Institute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the Managers of the Fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report, that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consist of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

"The principal advantage to be derived from a use of the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. It is stated that a copyright is secured. We consider Mr. Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(Signed) "JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

Consequently a medal was awarded.

Francis's Manifold Writer has now been in successful operation over two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. This article entirely supersedes the copying press or anything even known for writing or copying letters.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price, to suit every capacity.

Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William street, s19 1wis corner Maiden Lane, New York.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Cultivator.

ON BREEDING SHEEP.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker: There is not a writer of the Cultivator, whose communication I read with more unvarying pleasure, than those of your correspondent, L. A. Morrell. There is something so off hand, so racy, about him—and then how easily now and then he "*slides*" into the "*aromatic!*" The man who has devoted so much time and care on the protection of the dependant brute—who has so feelingly urged the same humane course on others, must have his *heart in the right place*—must be a true friend, a kind husband and father, and a citizen whose valuable influence and example is felt over a wide circle of society. In many, indeed I may say in *most* of the positions assumed by Mr. Morrell in the Cultivator, I am happy to say he has my hearty concurrence. But in the May No., he has advanced opinions which I am constrained to differ from. Nor is this all. He has evinced a want of that gentle charity which had previously characterized all the effusions of his pen. Mr. Morrell may disbelieve in crossing the Saxon or Merino sheep with the English varieties—but was it necessary for him to stigmatize every such effort on the part of others, as "some sudden impulse of ill-digested enterprize;" and to insinuate that it could [illegible] only in the desire to "humbug" the public, "find a soft one to gull," and "obtain one's price?" Has not A, B, or C, as good a right to [illegible] sheep, as Mr. Morrell [illegible] without having their motives [illegible] Morrell not aware, that [illegible] heep of Spain, the parent stock of [illegible] unusually considered the result of [illegible]; that Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs, [illegible] race horse, in short, the more valuable [illegible] of all kinds of animals, are the results of [illegible] Where then, the iniquity, or the "humbug" [illegible] mpting to supply what one desires [illegible] by engrafting on it the best [illegible] The attempt may fail, [illegible] e right to satisfy himself on [illegible] Morrell says his conclusions "take [illegible] onal interest." I believe he [illegible] rmed with him through [illegible] m too much of a gentleman [illegible] merely to benefit his pur[illegible] men whom I *know* to be just as [illegible] ove wielding a mercenary pen, as I [illegible] rrell to be,* who are actually engaged [illegible] nting in the crosses between the Spanish [illegible] English varieties.—Why should not [illegible] men turn round and impeach Mr. Morrell? It is as easy to recriminate, as it is [illegible] te. And have the Saxons never had as [illegible] with "humbuggery"—never found [illegible] to gull?" Let the men who have [illegible] them at $50, $100, or $150, a head, [illegible] And would it be less natural to suppose [illegible] eder of the variety, looked back with a [illegible] ering after a return of such times, than the [illegible] men, every way as elevated, looked forward [illegible] new speculation? I again repeat, however, that I feel confident Mr. Morrel is entirely above [illegible] such consideration. I would only show [illegible] it is never expedient to impute [illegible] ontroversey, to men, who are no [illegible] in the result, and consequently no [illegible] be influenced by such motives, than ourselves.

And on what ground does Mr Morrel thus scatter his arrows right and left, and defy the world to a controversey with him? Has he given us the conclusion of a long experience? Has he given us the results of accurate experiments? Has he given us the "knock-down facts" which he claims are so much better than "*attempts at guessing*," and "*mere speculation?*" Oh no! His denunciation of others, is based merely on his "*opinion*" of what their experiments *will* lead to! He *guesses* they will fail, and therefore he cries "mad dog," "speculation," *in advance!* He has not tried it, but by a rare species of intuition, not vouchsafed to ordinary mortals, he *knows without trying it!* Why, my dear fellow, are not other people's *guesses, speculations, and opinions*, as good as your own? Why demand that your *guesses* and *opinions* should be met only by facts: "knock down facts!" Is it not asking a little too much?

STOCKPORT.

* I would say to Mr. M. in my own behalf, that I have bred some English sheep, and seen more—that I have dabbled some in crosses, but only for my own information and amusement, never having sold any.

From Parley's Cyclopedia.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BEES.

The Bee is an insect of which there are several kinds; the most interesting species is the Honey Bee. Small and insignificant as this little creature might appear to be, it is one of the most wonderful animals in the world. Many of them live in a wild state and make their hives in hollow trees. In America, and other countries, there are persons who devote themselves to finding these hives for the sake of the honey. One of the most common methods adopted is to place some bee bread, in order to tempt the bees, on a flat board or tile, and draw a circle round it with white paint. The bee always settles upon the edge of anything flat, so she must travel through the paint to reach the bee-bread. When she flies away, the white on her body enables the observers to trace her flight, and her course is marked down with a pocket compass. The same thing is done at another spot, some distance from the first, and by comparing the direction of the two lines, the situation of the nest is easily found, as it must be at the point, where, if continued, the lines would meet. In Africa, the Bee hunter is aided by a little bird called the Honey Guide. In the same country the Honey Ratle will sit and hold one of his paws before his eyes, about the time of sunset, in order to get a distinct view of the objects of his pursuit; and when he sees any Bees flying, he knows that at that hour they are returning home, and so he follows them.

The domestic Bees afford a good opportunity for studying the habits of this wonderful race of insects. Three kinds of Bees are discovered in the hive; the drone, the queen Bee, and working Bee. The drones are the fathers of the young Bees, and live an idle life. They are larger than the rest, and make a louder hum in flying. The Queen is the mother of the young Bees, and governs the hive. The subjects are much attached to her.

If she dies, the whole community is thrown into the greatest agitation, and those which first find out what is the matter, run about the hive in a furious manner touching every companion they meet with their litlls horns or fellers, which are called autennæ. These in their turn run about in the same manner, and inform others of the sad event, till the whole hive is in confusion. This agitation lasts four or five hours, after which the Bees begin to take measuses for reparing their loss. Nothing can be more extraordinary than the way in which are much larger than the common ones, and of a different form. Having removed one of the weaker worms into each of these, they feed it with a particular kind of food, and in a few days it grows larger, and at length comes out a Queen. One of these becomes the sovereign of the hive.

If the Bees lose their Queen, and there are no worms or young to supply her place, the leave off working, and die in a few days. But if in the midst of their agitation their lost Queen should be restored, they are quiet immediately, for they instantly remember and distinguish her from all others. If a new Queen were to be placed in the hive too soon after the loss of the other, no attention would be paid to her, and she would be starved, or smothered in the crowd. But when four and twenty hours have passed and the first grief is over, a strange Queen is well received and reigns immediately. The Bees crowd about her, touch by turns with their antennæ, give her honey, range themselves round her in a circle, and follow her as a guard when she moves.

The off-spring of one Queen alone is too numerous for a hive to hold. She will sometimes lay in one season sixty or seventy thousand eggs; so it would never do to have more than one Queen.—Some of the eggs turn to Queens, and some to drones, and the largest portion to workers. The swarms that leave the hive are each led by a Queen. The drones do not collect honey, or help to build the cells. People who like them lead an idle life, are sometimes called drones. The drones are turned out of the hive before winter that they may not eat the honey that the industrous workers have collected.

A swarm of Bees on entering a new hive immediately wants cells to store their honey in, and to bring up their young. These cells cannot be made without wax, which is obtained, not from flowers, as is supposed, but from the body of the bees.—This forms best while they are quiet; and in order to obtain it they hang themselves in clusters, clinging to each others legs. Having remained in this situation for twenty-four hours, they scrape it off, and form it into cells, the tongue being used as a sort of trowel. Their industry, skill and contrivance in doing this are admirable.

Bees have many enemies besides man—the Honey Guide and the Honey Ratel. Wasps and Hornets attack them while in search of flowers, and moths steal into the hive where they sometimes do great mischief. At night, sentinels are set to watch and by moonlight you may see them pacing to and fro, turning in every direction. If an enemy approach, the sentinels utter a loud hum, and other Bees rush to their aid. If the moth gets in and escapes being stung to death, it lays its eggs, which produce grubs, that sometimes oblige the bees to quit the hive. the death's-head moth, which is very large sometimes gets in and produces a sound which renders the bees motionless, and then it steals their honey.

The humble Bee is a clumsy looking creature, with which most people are acquainted. It builds its nest in hay fields, of moss. The way in which the bees collect this material is curious. One Bee settles on a tuft of moss with its head turned from the place where the nest is to be. It then tears off little bits with its teeth and forelegs, and passes them to the middle pair, and then to its hind legs, when it holds out the bunch of moss as far as it can to another Bee who is placed behind. This bee receives it, and in the same way passes it to the next, and so on till it reaches the nest. This is lined with coarse wax, and contains a few combs, clumsily made.

The Humble Bee is tormented by a kind of mite which is sometimes found upon them in great numbers. They have recourse to a most amusing contrivance to get rid of them. A Humble Bee, thus tormented, will go to an ant-hill, and then kick and scratch till the ants come out to see what is the matter. Before they drive their noisy visitor away, the ants seize upon these mites and carry them off as a prize, and the Bee, as soon as it is set free from its enemies flies away contented.

There are several kinds of Bees which live alone and form a nest by solitary labor. One of the most interesting of these is the Mason Bee, which builds her nest in the hole of an old wall, of little pieces of clay. She makes four or five cells, about the size of a thimble, and in each of these she lays an egg. The Carpenter Bee makes her nest in an old post, by boring a hole twelve inches deep, and larger than your finger. This is accomplised by means of two strong teeth. She then deposites her eggs, and separates each one by saw dust and a gummy fluid from her mouth. She then closes the entrance to the nest to keep out any intruders. The Upholsterer Bees are so called because they line their nest with hangings of leaves and flowers.—One of those, called the Leafcutter Bee, makes a hole in the ground, and lines her cells with green leaves. Another Bee chooses the bright scarlet leaves of the poppy to hang around her nest, which she digs out of old wood in the form of a pear.—Here she lays her eggs, and then covers the whole of her work with earth.

PROFITABLE GARDENING.

"Mr. Drew, the editor of the Maine Farmer, cultivates but a single acre of land, the produce of which suffices in chief for the support of a large family. One third of the acre he devoted to corn, which he selects of the most profitable species and raises after the most approved modern plan. He manures the land well, and plants by measurement. This third of the acre has yielded for several years thirty bushels of corn for grinding, besides a small quantity for fattening swine. The quantity is all his family needs. The same piece of ground yields two or three loads of pumpkins for the table, and for a cow and the swine, besides a sufficient supply of dry white beans for family use. So much for one third of the acre. On a small portion of land about a dozen rods square, he raises on the average sixty bushels of onions, which bring in the market a sufficient sum for the purchase of wheat and rye flour. Thus the corn and onion patch supply Mr. Drew's family with all their bread. Two other beds are devoted to mangel-wurtzel and carrots, of which about fifty bushels are raised for the cows winter provender, which is more than returned in milk and butter. A potatoe-patch yields all that are needed for the table and a surplus for the live stock. So for the pork poultry, bread, milk, butter, and chief vegetables, are supplied, leaving sufficient space for the cultivation of turnips, cabbage, bean, peas, cucumbers, melons, etc., and a few choice apple, pear, and other fruit trees. All this is the produce of a single acre, worked mostly by a single pair of hands! Is not Mr. Drew to be envied! In his glorious independence, how must he pity the multitudes of idlers who throng the cities, and who have found too late the profession of a non-producer is a miserable lottery. with a million blanks to a single prize! Yet, what Mr. Drew achieves almost any may do. Until more actually pursue a similar course, it will be vain to talk of permanent change in the times."

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday, 12th October next.

All the various Literary and Ornamental branches will be taught, and the same rates of tuition charged as heretofore.

The Music Department will be continued and the charge per Session reduced to $23 00.

Board with the principal in the Academy can be had at $8 50 per month.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Prin.

Sept. 19, 1842. 81....4w.

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...r.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints.—Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, recieve your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

New-York, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermisson. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and dischared matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were peircing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturb the whole house and also some of the famalies in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely those cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner Church and Leonard-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectably source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

New-York, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New-York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

"New York, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs Sands: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.
AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-stret, New York. Price $1.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Camden, S. C., a weekly Religious paper to be entitled

The Southern Christian Sentinel,

And Register of General Intelligence.

It is generally known to the Baptist denomination in South Carolina, that igorous efforts were made at the meeting of Convetion in December last, and subsequently, at Charleston, to get up a paper in this State, to be located in Charleston—it is also known that those efforts hve proved wholly abortive. And now it is to be fairly presumed that, unless some individual shall undertake the business on his own responsibility and risk, it will not be done at all, and we shall continue to experience the multiplied inconveniences, arising from not having a suitable vehicle to advocate our cause. As it seems no one else is willing to embark in this enterprise, the subscriber, after mature reflection and solicitation of divine direction, and considerable consultation with his brethen, has at length, "with fear and trembling," consented to make an effort in this good work, and he deems no apology necessary, in tendering to his brethren his unpretending services in this department of christian labor.

If apology were necessary, it would be found in the loud and almost universal call made for a paper, from almost every part of the State. Of this, we have the most indubitable evidence. Further apology also, is found in the fact, that several of the principal leading brethren of the denomination in the State, and indeed, all whom he has consulted, have given him their decided approbation, in written communications, now in his possession; and some have recommended him to engage in the work in unqualified terms. That a paper is greatly needed, no one will deny. So much for his justification.

We design our paper to subserve the interests of Religion, Morality, Literature and general intelligence, but it will be especially devoted to the interest of the Baptist Denomination. Notwithstanding this however, no pains or labor will be spared to make it an interesting and useful sheet to all classes of the community. In order to do this, we shall secure, as we have already done to some extent, the ablest pens in the Southern country, to enrich its columns by permanent contributions. And the public may rest assured, that the most efficient, enlightened and sanctified services it may be in our power to render, will be employed in the Editorial department. The selections shall also be of the first order.

Some remarks respecting the location of the paper, seem to be demanded. We have chosen Camden in preference to Charleston, not because we believe it to be the proper place of publication, but because we are already settled here, and enjoy the means of support, aside from any emolument that may be supposed to arise from the concern itself. We are also, shielded against the hazard of almost certain failure, or at least of being considerably crippled by having to incur heavy expenditures at the very outset, by going to Charleston. Moreover, the business, to say the least of it, at present, is but an experiment, which we desire to see tested, before we are willing to risk the City. If, however, our brethren should take hold of it as they are able to do, and give it sufficient patronage, we know of no reason at present, why it should not be transferred to Charleston in the course of a year or two.

In conclusion, the subscriber has only to commend his undertaking to the prayers and patronage of his brethren, to the Christain community in general—and above all, to the blessing and approbation of the "God of all Grace." C. M. BREAKER.

Conditions—The price of the Southern Christian Sentinel will be Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

We are constrained to establish this principle at the outset. We are quite willing to risk the hazard of not being remunerated for personal services; but we are not willing to labor without being indemnified against actual loss. For this reason we have put the price of the paper at the very lowest rate, and sincerely hope that no one, unwilling to comply with this condition, will subscribe; and we really cannot see why any one should object to it. Payments made to the delivery of the 4th number will be considered in advance.

2. The Southern Christian Sentinel will be published weekly, on a Medium sheet, if only 1,000 subscribers be obtained; if 1,500, on a Super-Royal, and if 2,000 on an Imperial sheet.

3. No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

4. On all communications, (to receive attention,) orders for the paper and remittances made by letter, the postage must be paid.

☞ This Prospectus will be sent to various friends and brethren in different parts of the State, and it is respectfully and affectionately requested that they will put themselves at a little trouble to obtain subscribers, and return to us the result of their efforts by the first of December ensuing, as we wish to commence operations by the first of January.

No collection of subscribers need be made till the paper is issued, as we shall not feel warranted to begin with less than 1,000 subscribers; and yet, every one who subscribes, may expect to get the paper, as there is but little doubt that that number will be obtained.